

### 3C. HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) INFECTION AND ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

In Arizona, a cumulative total of 7,146 cases of AIDS had been diagnosed between 1981 and 1999 (**Table 3C-1**). In addition, 4,743 cases of HIV infection have been diagnosed in the same time period.

The number of cases of AIDS annually reported in Arizona declined by 49.5 percent from a high of 666 in 1995 (when it reached its most recent peak) to 336 in 1999 (**Table 3C-2**).

The number of male AIDS cases declined by 50.5 percent from 596 in 1995 to 295 in 1999 (**Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2**). The number of female AIDS cases declined by 41.4 percent from 70 diagnosed in 1995 to 41 diagnosed in 1999. The male to female ratio of AIDS diagnoses in Arizona in 1999 was 7.2:1. However, this number has changed considerably since 1981-8 when the male to female ratio was 17.6:1.

The incidence rate of AIDS in Arizona declined by 63.0 percent from a high of 18.4 diagnosed cases per 100,000 population in 1992 to 6.8/100,000 in 1999 (**Figure 3C-2**). The rate of deaths\* from HIV infection declined by 76.4 percent from a high of 12.7 in 1995 to 3.0/100,000 in 1999.

Geographically, the largest concentration of AIDS cases continues to be in metropolitan areas. Phoenix-Mesa Metropolitan Area (Maricopa and Pinal Counties) and Tucson Metropolitan Area (Pima County) accounted for 87.8 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999 (**Table 5F-3**) compared to 92.9 percent in 1989.

Of 336 AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999, 175 (52 percent) were white, non-Hispanic, 94 (28.0 percent) were Hispanic, 45 (13.4 percent) Black and 22 were American Indian (6.5 percent). No Asian resident of Arizona was diagnosed with AIDS in 1999 (**Table 3C-3**).

Among ethnic groups, Blacks had the highest annual incidence rate\*\* in 1999 (25.6 cases per 100,000 persons). Hispanics ranked second with a rate of 8.9 per 100,000 population. The incidence rate of 5.6/100,000 among non-Hispanic whites was 78.1 percent lower than the rate among Blacks. The rate of 8.3/100,000 among American Indians was the lowest among ethnic groups.

Of the 336 AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999, 155 (46.1 percent) were among men who reported sexual contact with other men. An additional 21 (6.3 percent) were men who reported both sexual contact with other men and injected drug use. Another 63 (18.8 percent) reported only injecting drugs and 22 (6.5 percent) reported heterosexual contact with an HIV infected partner (**Table 3C-4**).

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\*Crude death rate (number of deaths from HIV infection per 100,000 population unadjusted for differences in the age composition). For age-adjusted rates see Figure 2B-16.

\*\*Based on numerators in Table 3C-3 and denominators in Table 10C-1.